

THE FARMER & GARDENER.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY THE PROPRIETORS, E. P. ROBERTS AND SAMUEL SANDS—EDITED BY E. P. ROBERTS.

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BALTIMORE: TUESDAY, NOV. 20, 1838.

ROBERTS' SILK MANUAL.

In consequence of the former editions of this work having been disposed of, and to satisfy the daily demand for it, the undersigned will in a few weeks issue a third edition, greatly improved. As the subject upon which it treats is one of deep moment to the public, he would be grateful to those of his editorial brethren with whom he exchanges, either to publish this card, or notice its contents.

EDWARD P. ROBERTS,

Editor Farmer & Gardener, Baltimore, Md.

PERSONAL TO THE EDITOR.

At considerable risk last season, we procured, to a small extent, a supply of Spring Wheat to dispose of to such farmers as might be anxious to test its worth, and who might not have the opportunity of procuring it from the Eastward, where the seed was raised. In order that those tests might be made at as small an expense as possible to the experimenters, we merely charged such an advance upon the first cost, as would cover charges, &c.; and while others were selling at \$5 a bushel, we sold ours at \$3.50. After this disinterested conduct on our part, we did not expect to be dealt with in bad faith; but to our great inconvenience, we find, that, out of 112 barrels sold, 18 are still unpaid for. We, therefore, request those who are indebted on this account, to forward us the money without further delay. The wheat was sold for cash—it has, since it was so sold, been sown, grown unto ripeness, been harvested, and three months have elapsed since its product has been ready for market, and yet our cash for better than one-sixth of the whole amount has not come to hand. There is no injustice about this that we do not like, and hope that we shall not again have to ask for our dues. Should the bills sent with the grain be lost or mislaid, those indebted to us, will know what sum to remit us when we tell them, that the price of each barrel is \$12.16.

We should be pleased to see those who sowed Spring Wheat the past season, communicating the result of their respective attempts to introduce

its culture, as all experiments, contemplating a decided change in husbandry, ought to be not only fully tested and fully reported upon, but be approved, before the public would be justified in conceding to it entire confidence. There was a peculiarity attending the last season that make us anxious to learn how this grain succeeded. We allude to the long continued drought, and intense heat of summer. If it has prospered south of the Delaware under these trying and highly disadvantageous circumstances, it may with truth be affirmed, that it is worthy of being received into our course of crops; but if it bore their effects with less firmness than winter wheat—if its shrinkage and shrivelling were considerably more than that grain, as the same untoward circumstances of season may again occur, it will be best to cling to fall sowing, and trust to judicious preparation of the grain and soil for the rest.

If in putting in your fall grain you neglected to run water furrows, and there should be danger that the rains, or thawness of winter, may cause water to lie upon it, let us advise you to seize upon the first opportunity before the ground freezes, when it is dry enough, to run furrows through your fields, so as to catch and convey away, into some common receptacle, the superfluous water, which might otherwise have remained stationary on the grain, to its great injury and your consequent loss. If it be asked how those furrows are to be made, we reply—so as to perform the offices for which they are intended: about 18 feet is a good distance to have them apart, and as to the depth, that must depend upon the fall: wherever the declivity is so abrupt as to occasion washing or galling, let corn-stalks, weeds, brush, or stones, be placed in those parts of the furrows where danger is to be apprehended, in such manner as not to impede the passage of the water, but to save the ground from washing.

THE SILK CULTURE—OPINION OF MR. GALLATIN.

Mr. Gallatin, a sagacious statesman and a close observer of men and things, said more than twenty years ago, that this country must one day become a silk growing country, and would have been so then, but that the Americans entertained

a false notion that there was a *mystery*, a grand secret in raising silk, whereas it is one of the most simple operations, and as sure a crop as flax or cotton.

Maple Sugar.—In Acworth, an inconsiderable town in New Hampshire, the maple sugar manufactured during the present year amounts in quantity to forty thousand pounds, and in value to five or six thousand dollars. The inhabitants can hardly need to import much sugar from other places.

THE BANANA.

The banana and the bread-fruit are examples of extraordinary vegetable fruitfulness, with very little assistance from the care of man. The banana is not known in an uncultivated state; and those who principally depend upon the plant for subsistence propagate it by suckers. But here the labor of cultivation almost ends; and M. Humboldt has calculated that thirty-three pounds of wheat and ninety-nine pounds of potatoes require the same space as that in which four thousand pounds of bananas will grow. But the industry of the European surrounds him with a much greater amount of blessings than the almost spontaneous bounty of Nature to the Indian who lives upon his patch of bananas. The same reasoning applies to the bread-fruit; for when the produce of two or three of those trees will suffice for a man's yearly supply, he is not likely to call forth the faculties of his mind, which wait upon a constant course of assiduous labor. Those bodies of mankind are in the happiest state who are placed by climate between the extremes of natural fruitfulness and sterility. Where nature offers spontaneous food to large tribes, as in a few situations in tropical countries, their condition is nearly as wretched, taken under all its circumstances, as that of those poor inhabitants of polar regions, of whom almost every thing appears to be denied by the "All-giver," but who really obtain comforts by their persevering labor, which the idle native of the finest soil almost always wants.

Grain Measure.—Persons who cannot conveniently procure a half bushel—a peck measure, &c. of the ordinary construction, may make light square boxes, that will answer their present purpose very well.

1st. A box that will measure in the inside, 10½ inches square, and the same in depth will hold a half bushel, and only a table spoonful over.

2d. A box that will measure within 8 inches square and 8 4-10 inches in depth will hold a peck.

3d. A box measuring within 6½ inches square, and 6 3-8 inches in depth will hold four quarts—grain measure.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer.

SILK AND SUGAR.

GENTLEMEN—I have had the liberty to make the enclosed copy of a letter from a gentleman now in Paris, to the Hon. H. L. Ellsworth, of this city, which I submit to you for publication. It is gratifying to find the inventive genius of Professor Morse so signally acknowledged in France; and the suggestions of the writer at the close of the letter, in relation to the production of *Silk and Sugar*, are of such vast importance as will, I hope, be felt by those who possess the power to direct the attention and energies of the agriculturists of our country to these new sources of national wealth.

With great respect, &c.

—
"PARIS, Sept. 12, 1838.

"My Dear Sir—I am sure you will be glad to learn, that our American friend, Professor Morse, of the New York City University, is producing a very great sensation among the learned men of this kingdom, by his ingenious and wonderful Magnetic Telegraph. He submitted it to the examination of the Academy of Sciences of the Royal Institute of France, at their sitting on Monday last, and the deepest interest was excited among the members of that learned body on the subject. Its novelty, beauty, simplicity and power, were highly commended.

"M. Arago, the learned and eminent Principal in the Astronomical Observatory of the French Government, has manifested a very lively gratification in regard to it. He addressed the Academy in regard to our countryman's invention, in terms that could not but have been most pleasing, as they were certainly most creditable to Mr. Morse. It is understood, that a report of the exhibition will be submitted by M. Arago in the forthcoming number of the published proceedings of the Institute. The favorable consideration and opinion of a man and philosopher so eminent in the scientific world as M. Arago, and so intimately associated with the learned institutions of the French Government, will be in itself a rich reward for American ingenuity to attain in the field of science. Other projects for the establishment of a magnetic telegraph have been broached here, especially from Prof. Wheatstone of London, and Prof. Steinheil of Munich. It is said, however, to be very manifest that our Yankee Professor is ahead of them all in all the essential requisites of such an invention, and that he is in the way to bear off the palm. In simplicity of design, cheapness of construction, and efficiency, Professor Morse's Telegraph transcends all yet made known. In each of these qualities, it is admitted by those who have inspected it closely, there seems to be little else to desire. It is certain, moreover, that in priority of discovery he antedates all others.

"In being abroad, among strangers and foreigners, one's nationality of feeling may be somewhat more excitable than at home. Be this as it may, one cannot but feel gratified, as an American, that our countryman, like Fulton in the practical science of steam, is thus in advance of the learned men of the old world in this triumphant adaptation to every day uses of the elder sister of steam power, *electricity*. The result of his ingenuity will in a few years impart to the intercourse of

men at points distant from each other an aspect no less wonderful and influential than that which the use of steam power has already imparted to it. In this respect, another revolution is at hand, even more wonderful than its predecessor. I do not doubt that within the next ten years you will see this electric power adopted between all commercial points of magnitude on both sides of the Atlantic for purposes of correspondence, and men enabled to send their orders or news of events from one point to another with the speed of lightning itself, superseding thereby all the old modes of "express mails" and of post boy correspondence in all matters of moment to Governments and trade. The extremities of nations will be literally *wired* together, and brought, for all purposes of written correspondence, within the compactness of a common centre. In the U. S., for instance, you may expect to find, at no very distant day, the Executive messages, and the daily votes of each House of Congress, made known at Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Portland—at New Orleans, Cincinnati, &c., as soon as they can be known at Baltimore, or even at the opposite extremity of Pennsylvania avenue! The merchant at Boston or New York will yet be able to correspond with his ship master at New Orleans on the subject of freights, prices of cotton, sugar, &c., in every hour of the day, and give orders and receive return answers between the same distant points in the one and same hour, and by night as well as by day, amid storms as readily as amid sunshine! To predict this much seems now like a fairy tale; and it is, indeed, overwhelming to contemplate the realities which science and practical skill are pouring in upon our age. It is no longer a proverb, but the saying has risen to the solemnity of a mathematical truth, that *'truth is stranger than fiction.'* Abstract imagination is no longer a match for reality in the race that science has instituted on both sides of the Atlantic.

"I have been highly gratified to find that the French Government is pushing with all its might every species of research and experiment upon the two subjects which are destined to be of leading interest and absorbing importance to our country—I mean the growth and manufacture of the sugar beet, and the treatment of the silk worm. It is to be hoped that the American Government will no longer slumber, for slumbering it still is, in reference to these interests, but that, without any stinted calculations of the cost, it will forthwith adopt all necessary measures for developing within its own limits, and making known to our own citizens, the incalculably extended resources which are within the reach of Americans in reference to the growth and manufacture of the sugar beet, and the rearing of silkworms. I have taken all pains to supply myself with every treatise of value yet published here upon these subjects, with a view of converting them to such use, in the diffusion among my friends of the details they furnish, as my limited leisure and opportunities will permit. But the spirit and policy of the French Government on these and like matters of national interest are worthy of all commendation. It is in this spirit and this policy I would like to see the Federal Government of the American States imitate the French and other European

Governments. Expenditures thus incurred, will, like the bread of charity cast upon the waters, return in due season with manifold blessings to the donor."

From the National Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON CITY SILK COMPANY.

The following abstract of the report of the committee appointed to draught a constitution, etc. for the Silk Company of this city, made some eight or ten days ago, is taken from a New York paper, and its statements will serve to convey some idea of the advantages likely to result from the establishment of such a company here. It deserves every encouragement, and the citizens will be blind to their interests if they do not give it all the aid in their power. It will not only be productive of emolument to the stockholders, but give employment to many who are now idle, form the nucleus of other manufacturing establishments in our city, and be the means of retaining within our own country an immense amount of money annually shipped out of it to foreign nations, on whom we have depended for the supply of an article that has almost become a necessary of life:

"The report embraced the information contained in a report made to Congress [by Mr. Randolph of New-Jersey] from a committee of the House of Representatives in April last, from which I send you some extracts that may be interesting and valuable to your readers. It commences by showing the sum annually paid by the people of the United States to foreign countries for this article alone, by giving the value of the imports of silk for six years respectively, viz. In 1832, it was \$9,147,812; 1833, \$9,309,547; 1834, \$10,998,964; 1835, \$16,597,983; 1836, \$22,980,212; and in 1837, \$14,352,823.

"Many important advantages, the Congressional Committee think, would arise from the extensive cultivation of the mulberry and sugar beet in this country. It would introduce to the farmer new and valuable and profitable productions—would improve our lands—increase the amount of productive industry, and condense, improve, and enrich our population. To a large class of individuals who are unable to support themselves for the want of suitable employment, such as indigent females and children, the aged and infirm, to whom may be added the long list of paupers in our poor-houses, and prisoners in penitentiaries, the cultivation of silk presents a most suitable and advantageous employment.

"The committee proceed to remark, that considerable efforts were made at an early period of our history to introduce into this country the culture of silk. Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Georgia, and perhaps other States, had made considerable progress prior to the revolution; but that trying event effectually prostrated it for many years. Afterwards it was found that other products obtained so ready a market, and so high a price in Europe, that few felt inclined to abandon them for the purpose of testing an untried experiment in agriculture. The white Italian mulberry, moreover, till within a few years was the only variety cultivated as good for the silk-worm, and this was unfit for use for several years, so that the cultivator was compelled to lose the use of his capital and labor for some years, be-

fore he had any prospect of remuneration. To this may be added the extreme difficulty which, till recently, attended the process of reeling, and the want of a market for cocoons, or even raw silk.

"At present these difficulties no longer exist—The farmers, so far from having a great market abroad for their grain and other produce, have really a competitor at home; the cultivation of the white mulberry has been substituted by that of the *morus multicaulis*, and other varieties, which may be stripped of their foliage the same year that they are planted, and the old tedious mode of reeling has given way to the new patent reel, by which a child may learn, in a few hours, to reel with great ease and expedition. Many silk weavers have also established themselves in this country, and opened a good and permanent market for all the cocoons and raw silk that can be raised, being now under the necessity of importing large quantities to keep their factories in operation. Mr. Miner, of Pennsylvania, was the first to bring the subject before the House of Representatives in 1825. On the 2d of May, 1826, Mr. Van Rensselaer made an interesting report on the subject, concluding with a resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to have a manual prepared on the growth and manufacture of silk; and in February, 1828, the Secretary transmitted the manual called for, containing upwards of 200 pages. About the same time Mr. James Mease transmitted to the Speaker a treatise of about one hundred pages, on the rearing of silkworms, by Count Von Hazzi, of Munich, which was ordered to be printed and distributed.

"In 1830, Mr. Spencer made a report, submitting two letters from Mr. Duponceau, of Philadelphia, and Essays on American Silk, by Duponceau and D'Homergue, of which six thousand copies were ordered to be printed and distributed—This report proposed to grant to D'Homergue \$10,000 for the establishment of a Normal School of filature at Philadelphia, and the gratuitous instruction of sixty young men for two years in the various branches of reeling, manufacturing, and dying of silk—during which he was to travel through the different states, and give gratuitous instruction to farmers and others desirous to embark in the silk business. The bill was not acted on, but in the mean time Mr. Duponceau had established, at his own expense in Philadelphia, a filature of ten reels and twenty women, under the direction of Mr. D'Homergue. In January, 1832, Mr. Root reported the same bill to the house, but it finally failed. In 1835 Mr. Bockee made an unfavorable report on the subject on constitutional grounds, and in 1837 Mr. J. Q. Adams made a report of great interest to the house.

"The committee believe (and there is no doubt of the fact,) that no country in the world is better adapted to the production of silk than most parts of the United States. The mulberry will grow on high, stony, sandy and comparatively barren land; and though the poverty of the soil may decrease the quantity of the foliage, it will improve the quality and add firmness and beauty to the silk. In the southern parts of the union, from eight to ten crops may be raised annually. The worn-out tobacco lands of Virginia and North Carolina, and the impoverished soils of other old states, may be advantageously appropriated to the

culture of the mulberry, and will yield a much larger annual profit than is now usually derived from the best soils. The *morus multicaulis* has, for some years, been considered the most valuable variety of mulberry, though the *Brussa* recently introduced into this country from Turkey is highly spoken of as of a superior quality. The large white six-inch worm seems to be generally admitted to be preferable for the production of silk.

"Mr. J. C. Parsons, in his letter to the committee of the House of Representatives, says, that of the different varieties of the mulberry, the *Multicaulis*, *Canton*, *Chinese*, *Florence* and *White*, the leaf of the first is rather the largest, but he prefers the *Canton*, of which the leaf, though not equal in size to the *Multicaulis*, is much thicker, and nearer set. It is of a more rapid growth, and a very hardy tree, and will stand our climate without any difficulty. The *Florence* is next to it, and from both the leaves may be stripped after they are one year old. He considers a *western* exposure by far the best for these trees, contrary to the general belief, which is, that a southern exposure is needed. Mr. Hammond, in his letter, declares that he believes the *Multicaulis* to be preferable to any other kind, as it is easily propagated, and very tenacious of life; it yields a greater quantity of foliage; it is preferred by the worm, and those fed on it produce a very superior quality of silk. The quantity of foliage measurably depends on the richness and quality of the soil, and the proper culture of the tree. Mr. D. Stebbins asserts that the *Multicaulis* was found in a garden in *Manilla*, cultivated as an ornamented tree, and is now called *Manilla Multicaulis*. The *Canton Multicaulis* is the true kind used by the Chinese, and is deserving of the first consideration, and to be preferred to all others.

"In relation to the value, expense, and profit per acre of the culture of silk, Mr. E. P. Roberts says that 1000 silkworms consume, during the entire feeding season, 50 lbs. of leaves—3000 cocoons will make one pound of silk—an acre of *Multicaulis* will supply one million of worms with foliage, which will make 333½ lbs. of silk—various expenses of one acre of land, valued at \$10 an acre, including interest, manure, ploughing, harrowing, wages, &c. per year, \$203 86—produce of one acre converted into raw silk, say 333½ lbs. at \$4 per lb. \$1,333 33½—nett profits \$1,129 48.

"This is the substance of the report made by the committee to the meeting. The constitution was submitted and adopted, which provides that the officers of the company shall consist of a President and Vice President, Treasurer, Secretary, and seven Directors; that the capital shall be \$10,000, with power to increase it if necessary, divided into 500 shares, at \$20 each share, and the society is to commence its operations when one-fourth of the stock shall be subscribed.—Nearly that amount was subscribed, I learn, by those who attended the last meeting, and there is, therefore, every reason to believe that the company will not only be organized, but be able in a short time to make a handsome dividend."

From the Zanesville Gazette.

NEW ENGLAND CATTLE SHOWS.

In some of the New England states, agricultural exhibitions, and cattle shows, are annually

held in nearly every county; and even many of the towns, or townships, have their separate shows.

The N. E. Farmer, in speaking of the cattle show at Worcester, Mass., says, "the exhibition of live stock embraced 377 entries."

"Among the working cattle, we noticed several pairs of beautiful oxen and steers, which appeared to be the pride of their owners, and well may they be proud of such fine creatures, for they seemed to partake of the intelligence of their owners, and were perfectly obedient to their voice, &c."

"One hundred and fifty dollars per yoke was asked for some of this description, and others, we suppose, could hardly be bought for money. One pair of twin steers belonging to Mr. Lovett Peters, of Westborough, attracted much attention, being a perfect match, large, and of good shape; their weight as marked on the yoke, was 3833 lbs., one of them about 25 lbs. heavier than the other—their age about 3½ years."

The Maine Farmer, in speaking of the cattle show of Kennebec county Agricultural Society, says, "there were present about 150 yoke of working oxen, in fine order, and beautiful animals. We are told they would bring from 150 to \$200 per yoke, if they were put into the market for sale. Some persons who were present for the purpose of purchasing, offered \$180 per yoke for several yoke of them."

The South may boast of its race horses, and the West of its numerous swine, but perhaps no country can boast of such beautiful and well disciplined teams of working oxen, as New-England. H.

From the Genesee Farmer.

LATE PLOUGHING.

Where lands are tolerably clear and in good order, and especially where the composition or situation is such that early spring ploughing is inconvenient or impracticable, fall ploughing has been adopted by many farmers with the best effects. The advantages are, that on clay grounds the action of the frost during the winter pulverizes the ground more effectually than repeated ploughings in the spring season could do; the crops can be got in in better season, and this with spring crops is frequently of great moment—and the teams of the farmer are in a better condition, usually, for service in the fall than in the spring, and consequently their work is done when they are the best able to perform it. We have had our best crops of barley and spring wheat on lands ploughed in the fall of the year; particularly where the crops were put in on turf land. In doing all ploughing too much care cannot be taken to have it done well; but as it is customary not to again plough such lands in the spring, the necessity of performing it well in the fall is doubly imperative. We have also found great benefit from fall ploughing where our land was infested with the wire worm. Last fall as late as practicable, we ploughed part of a field that had been planted with corn, but which had been almost wholly destroyed by this destructive worm, and last spring sowed the whole field with barley. The part so ploughed was decidedly better than the other, suffered less from the wire worm, and was in better tith than the part that was ploughed in the spring.

PRESERVATION OF THE POTATO.

One can form something of an estimate how extensively the potato enters into use as an article of food among the American people, from the complaints we hear from all parts of the country, or at least with very few exceptions, of the partial failure of that crop the present season. We frequently hear people when instituting a comparison between that root and bread, declare they would sooner part with their wheat bread, than with their potato; and these are not the poorer classes, but respectable wealthy people. Now, though we do not carry our affection to this esculent as far as this, yet we are 'free to acknowledge' that a good potato is a good thing, and an inferior one the worst of bad things. An unripe or defective potato, is one of the most indigestible and unwholesome kinds of aliments that can be taken into the stomach, if indeed there is any aliment about it at all; and from the specimens we have seen at numerous tables this year, we have no doubt that many of the cases of illness that have been charged upon hot weather, bad water, malaria, and a variety of other things, are justly due to the swallowing potatoes as hard and as heavy, as well as about the size of ounce balls.

The potato, in its original uncultivated state, is decidedly poisonous; and whenever it is used in an imperfect or unripe state, the result is not widely different now.—Owing most likely to the hot dry weather, potatoes, this year, are generally of an inferior quality, and hence more pains and care should be taken in selecting those intended for food, and greater attention paid to preserving them, than in years like the last, when among thousands of bushels there was scarcely a defective one. Ireland, on the other side of the Atlantic, and Nova Scotia on this side, are the most celebrated for the excellence of their potatoes, and both have a temperature comparatively low, and an atmosphere moist and humid. If such a climate and temperature is required for the perfection of this root, will not the hot weather we have had the present year, account most satisfactorily for its little value, and also show why its growth is impossible in our more southern states, or still nearer the equinox.

Potatoes almost instinctively shun the light and air.—These things so indispensable to the perfection of many other things, are most injurious to the potato, and the grand secret of its preservation lies in the most perfect exclusion of these silent but active agents. To perceive the difference between roots exposed, and those secluded, we have only to take one which has grown partially above ground, and one that has ripened in its proper place. The one will be green on the exterior, hard, heavy and bitter in the interior, while the other will be of the natural color, farinaceous, and fine flavored. Farmers should take lessons from these facts, and conform their practice to the teachings of nature. In England and Scotland, where most serious complaints have arisen from the failures of the planted tubers, it is acknowledged by all, that roots which are allowed to remain in the ground during the winter never fail of vegetating, and that those secured by pitting are more likely to succeed than those put into cellars, and thus partially exposed to light & air.

The most common method of preserving potatoes is to put them into bins in the cellar, where

they are left without any covering or other preparation, and used as wanted. It is also customary to get in as little dirt with them as possible, and one standard of good farming has been the clean state of a farmer's potatoes when deposited in his cellar. For the reasons given above, and from our own experience, we think both these modes of securing potatoes, or preparing them, erroneous. If put into bins, they should be covered as closely as possible from light and air; and if there is dirt enough thrown into the bin to completely fill all the interstices between them, so much the better for the roots. It has been recommended by some potato growers, and the practice is founded in reason, to line the sides of the bins with turf, the lower sides placed inwards, and when the bin was filled, to cover it closely in the same way, and with the same material.

Owing to the severity of our winters, potatoes cannot be allowed to remain where they grow, else their mealiness and freshness would be much increased by allowing those that are to be used the coming season to remain where they are till the spring opens. Since this cannot be, the method doubtless is pitting, or as most of our farmers term it, burying in holes in the field. In burying in this way care should be taken not to put too many in a pit, or in other words, not make the heaps too large. Twenty or twenty-five bushels is quite enough; and some prefer even a smaller number. The cone should be regular so as to be covered equally. The covering of straw and earth first put on should not be too thick, as otherwise the roots will heat, and be injured; but at the latest period allowable, the thickness of the covering should be increased so as effectually to prevent freezing. In covering potatoes in the fall, it should be remembered that the great object of the first covering, is simply to exclude air and light, and preserve them from rain or unfavorable weather, and the last covering is the one to be relied on as a defiance against the frost. If the roots are dug and pitted immediately without necessary exposure, and if the ground and the process of covering is properly selected and performed, the potatoes will come out in the spring in excellent order, rather improved than deteriorated by their winter's keeping.

Farmers who are in the habit of making their pork from potatoes, or feeding them extensively to their stock, will undoubtedly see the propriety from the present high prices, of sorting their roots more carefully than they have hitherto done, in order to sell, or preserve, as many as possible. The apprehended scarcity of this root will also prompt to this course; and should induce all to adopt the best and most effectual measures to preserve through the winter uninjured, or, if possible, improved, this root on which so many rely for sustenance.—*Genesee Farmer.*

From the Zanesville Gazette.

INDIAN CORN.

Messrs. Parke & Bennett—I have raised, this year, thirteen different kinds of Indian corn. The cause of my planting so many varieties, is partly owing to accident and partly to design. I had several samples of new kinds, which I wished to try, and I planted some other kinds in order to obtain a regular succession of ears for boiling, or as the Buckeyes say, "roasting ears," though I have

not seen an ear of corn roasted since I have been in Ohio.

On one of the latter days of April last, I planted four kinds, all of which would, in this part of the country, be considered *early*, as they would ripen much sooner than the common kinds here cultivated. Yet there is considerable difference in their relative earliness. They are what is called northern varieties, being distinguished from the southern kinds by the roundness and hardness or flintiness of the kernel, compared with the flat and soft kernel of the latter varieties. I herewith send you samples of each of the four kinds here spoken of, and also two other kinds. The numbers on the labels, correspond with the following enumeration.

- No. 1. Early White Tuscarora,
- " 2. Early Canada Twelve Row,
- " 3. Early Golden Sioux, or Dutton,
- " 4. Hathaway,
- " 5. Baden,
- " 6. Texan.

No. 1 was received of Mr. J. Townsend, of Falls township in this county. I do not know how long the stock from which this seed was taken, has been raised in this vicinity. Its earliness much depends on this, as I shall presently show. No. 2 was procured from Mr. H. G. Cole, of Hallowell, Maine, in 1837. No. 3 sent by Judge Harper, representative in Congress from this district, from the city of Washington, last spring. I know not where it grew—probably in Maryland or Pennsylvania. No. 4 was obtained of R. Howard, Esq. Easton, Mass. 1837. No. 5 was obtained by a friend from the vicinity of Baltimore, Md. last spring.

I am so well satisfied of the importance of obtaining early vegetables from the north, that I have ordered my early seed potatoes for next season, from near the 45th deg. of north latitude, in the state of Maine.

The extreme wetness and coldness of April and May, occasioned the failure of much of the first planted corn to vegetate. Not more than one third of it ever came up at all, and of what did finally come, the growth was for some time very slow, and the plants feeble. This so much affected the yield of the crop, that no fair calculations could be made as to the general productiveness of these kinds in this part of the country. Their maturity was also considerably retarded by the above mentioned causes; so that this experiment ought not to be taken as a fair criterion of either their earliness or productiveness. Something, however, of their relative earliness, may be inferred from the following: on the 19th of July, I found that much of No. 2, and a little of No. 1, was in a state fit for boiling. Eight days afterwards, No. 4 was in the same state, and 13 days afterwards, that is, on the 1st of August, No. 3 or the Dutton, was fit to boil. Considerable of No. 2 was ripe enough to harvest on the 1st of August. This variety passes much sooner from a state in which it is suitable to boil, to a state of ripeness, than any other I ever saw. It is valuable in northern latitudes, on account of its quick growth. In some parts of Maine, it has been harvested, perfectly ripe, in ten weeks from the time it was planted. Instances are not rare, of its yielding from 40 to 50 bushels to the acre.

The Dutton corn came up better than any of the

other kinds. I saved all but one hill for seed, and carefully measured the ground and calculated the product. The yield was at the rate of 52 bushels to the acre. It has sometimes yielded 100 bushels to the acre. This corn was formerly obtained of the Sioux tribe of Indians, on the Upper Mississippi, (at least such is the tradition,) and was introduced into New-York and Massachusetts, where it has been cultivated and recommended by Judge Buel, a Mr. Dutton, E. Phinney, Esq. of Lexington, Mass. and is sometimes known in the latter state, and in Maine, as the *Phinney corn*. It has been introduced and considerably raised in the neighborhoods of Baltimore and Philadelphia for a year or two past, and has sometimes been found to yield more, under the same circumstances, than the common kinds of flat corn raised in that vicinity, as will appear from several communications published in the Baltimore and Philadelphia papers.

No. 4 is considered a very valuable kind in the south-easterly part of Massachusetts. It will produce a greater number of ears in proportion to the number of stalks, or the number of kernels planted, than any kind I ever knew. From one kernel there are frequently three stalks, bearing from one to three good ears each. The Plymouth county, Mass. Agricultural society, has paid premiums for one hundred bushels and upwards of this kind of corn raised on an acre.

Whether any of these early northern varieties could be profitably adopted by the farmers here, for a general crop, I cannot positively say. Under some circumstances they would undoubtedly be advantageous. If I had planted for my entire crop, either No. 3 (Dutton), or No. 4 (Hathaway) I have no doubt I should have got a better yield than with the common varieties which I planted. For this reason—they would have grown so much quicker, that the crop would have been much less injured by the drought. But there are some objections to these early kinds; to how much weight they are entitled, experiments must show. Owing to the smallness of the stalk, the crop would require more attention and labor to prevent its being overrun with the great growth of weeds, to which all the best corn lands in this part of the country is subject. The grain is too hard to feed to any kind of stock without grinding. So far as my acquaintance extends, very little corn is ground for the purpose of feeding animals in this part of the country, and the softness and lightness of the corn commonly raised here and further south, renders it much better adapted to feeding in a crude state, than the heavier and harder corn of the north. In the northern states, where the early and stinty varieties alluded to, are raised, very little is used without being ground. That fed to animals is usually ground *with the cob*. Experiments, judiciously and carefully conducted, have shown that animals derive considerably more benefit from a given quantity of corn when ground into meal, especially if the meal is cooked, than when fed with it whole. But whether with the softer kinds of corn raised here, which are more easily and thoroughly masticated and digested, and considering also, the general system of feeding (in all its relations,) practised here, it would be economical to adopt the northern custom of grinding and cooking, can only be determined by experiment. The northern varieties of corn are

several pounds in the bushel heavier than the southern or flat corn, and consequently may be considered as containing proportionately more nutriment, and are generally thought more valuable for culinary purposes.

If any of these varieties were cultivated here for a length of time, they would probably somewhat change in their characters, but whether they would become more productive, is questionable. In the year 1829, my brother brought out here from Massachusetts some of the kind which in the list is numbered 4. Last spring, I planted some of it which he had saved for seed last year. It has always been kept without any intermixture with other varieties, but what care has been used in selecting seed, I cannot say. I planted it by the side of the same kind which I brought from Massachusetts last year; but no one would have imagined on seeing it when it had attained its full size, that it was the same kind, or ever had been. That grown from seed the stock of which had been raised here for eight years, grew nearly twice the height of that produced from seed obtained in Massachusetts last year. It seemed to adhere to the habit of producing several ears to the stalk, but the ears were shorter and smaller. It had acquired by acclimation, a tendency to make more foliage and less grain, than that which was just brought from the north, and was besides a week or ten days later ripening. If people desire the earliest varieties of grain or vegetables, they should obtain seed from the highest latitudes that it is to be found; because the nature of the climate is there such that it induces a rapid growth and early maturity, in all annuals, and the plant will, in a degree, retain the characteristics there acquired even when carried to a different climate; but it will gradually lose its original peculiarities, (unless care is taken in selecting seed, &c. to prevent it,) and assume habits and properties similar to those belonging to plants of the same species which have been for a long time cultivated in the region to which it is introduced.

On the 26th of May, I planted 15 kernels of the Baden corn, (No. 5); only twelve of them came up, and one stalk of these produced nothing but smut, the remaining 11 produced 28 good sized ears. The greatest yield of any one stalk was the three ears herewith sent. It put out in some cases for six or seven ears on a stalk, but no more than three in any case filled. It showed nothing like the product of eight, ten or twelve ears to the stalk which some talk of. It was planted on as good ground as any in this vicinity. It, however, suffered considerably from drought, or otherwise it would probably have produced more. I should be glad to hear through your paper, how others in this neighborhood have succeeded with this kind of corn. Dr. Mathews of Putnam, I believe, raised it this season, and it would be gratifying to have from so close and accurate an observer as he is, a statement of its yield compared with other kinds. It has within a few years become much celebrated in some of the middle and southern states, and very high encomiums are bestowed on its productiveness. Experience does not enable me to speak with precision on this point, or on its adaptedness to the soil and climate of this vicinity; but one thing is certain, and that is, it requires a long season. It has scarcely had time enough to grow this year. I

gathered mine on the 12th inst. The stalks were, even then, quite green, but fearing a severe frost, (which, according to my fears, occurred,) I thought it best to secure it. It appears to me also, to require a very strong soil, and to need a good deal of room. The rule among those who have cultivated it, is said to be to have the hills $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, and have two stalks in a hill.

The *Texan corn*, as it is here called, is peculiar in having each kernel enveloped in a husk. I perceive that some Illinois correspondent of the *Genesee Farmer*, very highly praises it under the name of the "*Stock corn*," and thinks its peculiarities render it very valuable for the purpose of feeding stock. But the kernel is so very hard, (as you will perceive from the specimen sent,) that I cannot think it so valuable even for this purpose as some other varieties. As to productiveness, I should not think it remarkable.

SANFORD HOWARD.

N. B. You will perhaps recollect showing me last March, some new potatoes, sent by one of your friends, which were said to have grown during the winter. You will probably also recollect that it was difficult to determine whether they were potatoes or artichokes. I planted two of the articles, and they came up and produced *bona fide* potatoes. The two I planted, produced three about the size of a Guinea fowl's egg, and one as large as a goose's egg. They appeared to be the kind called here *Mechanics*.—The only advantage that I can perceive as likely to accrue from thus producing potatoes in the winter, (and that is doubtful,) is in seasons of scarcity like the present, to multiply seed for another year.

S. H.

From the Cabinet Library.

UTILITY OF LIME AS A MANURE.

The utility of lime as manure consists in loosening the tenacious nature of some soils; rendering them more friable and receptive of vegetable fibres: it especially facilitates the dissolution and putrefaction of animal and vegetable substances, which are thus more readily received and circulated in the growing plant; and it has the power of acquiring and long retaining moisture; thus rendering a soil cool and nutritive to the plants that vegetate in it. The power that lime has of absorbing moisture will be better understood, when we say, that one hundred weight will, in five or six days, when fresh, absorb five pounds of water, and that it will retain in the shape of powder, when slackened, or loosened, as is commonly said, nearly one-fourth of its weight.

That lime rehardens after being made soft, as in mortar, is owing to the power which it has of acquiring carbonic acid—the fixed air of Dr. Black—from the atmosphere; when the stone is

* The weight of lime is very variable, differing in different places: but taking our lime at the average of eighty pounds to the bushel, some idea may be conceived of the cooling nature of this substance. Lime, to be used as manure, must be in a pulverized state; and by drawing on the land the quantity that we do, we convey to every acre so dressed equivalent to two hundred and fifty gallons of water, not to be evaporated, but retained in the soil as a refrigerant to the fibres of vegetation.

burned, it loses this principle, but re-absorbs it, though slowly, yet in time, and it thus becomes as hard as stone again: we unite it with sand to promote the crystallization and hardening. The utility of lime in various arts, agriculture, manufactures, and medicine, is very extensive, and in many cases indispensable; and the abundance of it spread through the world seems designed as a particular provision of Providence for the various ends of creation. Lime, and siliceous substance, compose a very large portion of the dense matter of our earth; the shells of marine animals contain it abundantly; our bones have eighty parts in one hundred of it; the egg-shells of birds above nine parts in ten—during incubation, it is received by the embryo of the bird, indurating the cartilages, and forming the bones. But the existence and origin of limestone are pre-eminent amongst the wonders of creation; nor should we have been able, rationally, to account for the great diffusion of this substance throughout the globe, however we might have conjectured the formation, without the Mosaic revelation. It may startle, perhaps, the belief of some, who have never considered the subject, to assert what is apparently a fact, that a considerable portion of those prodigious cliffs of chalk and calcareous stone, that in many places control the advance of the ocean, protrude in rocks through its waters, or incrust such large portions of the globe, are of animal origin—the exuviae of marine substances, or the labors of minute insects, which once inhabited the deep. In this conclusion now chemists and philosophers seem in great measure to coincide. Fourcroy observed, forty years ago, that “it could not be denied, that the strata of calcareous matter, which constitute, as it were, the bark or external covering of our globe, in a great part of its extent, are owing to the remains of the skeletons of sea animals, more or less broken down by the waters; that these beds have been deposited at the bottom of the sea; immense masses of chalk, deposited on its bottom, absorb or fix the waters, or convert into a solid substance, part of the liquid which fills its vast basins.”—*Supplement to Chemistry*, p. 263. Such are the conclusions of philosophical investigation; and the discoveries of all our circumnavigators fully corroborate these decisions as to formation. Revelation in part accounts for the removal of these stupendous masses; though, probably, unrecorded convulsions since the great subversion of our planet have, in remote periods, effected many of the removals of these deposits. We find the basement of many of the South Sea Islands, some of which are twenty miles long, formed of this matter. Captain Flinders, in the gulf of Carpentaria, held his course by the sides of limestone reefs, five hundred miles in extent, with a depth irregular and uncertain; and still more recently Captain King, seven hundred miles, almost a continent, of rock, increasing, and visibly forming:—all drawn from the waters of the ocean by a minute creature, that wonderful agent in the hands of Providence, the coral insect. This brief account of the origin of calcareous rocks was, perhaps, necessary before mentioning an extraordinary fact, that, after the lapse of so vast a portion of time since the basement of the mighty deep was heaved on high, existing proofs of this event should remain in our obscure village.

The limestone rocks here are differently composed, but are principally of four kinds—a pale gray, hard and compact; a pale cream coloured, fine-grained and sonorous: these form the upper stratum of stone on our down, a recent deposit, or more probably a mass heaved up from its original station. The whole of this mass, running nearly half a mile long, is obviously of animal formation, a coral rock; a compounded body of minute cylindrical columns, the cells of the animals which constructed the material, the mouths of which are all manifest by a magnifier. The stop in the progress of the work is even visible; soft, stony matter having arisen from some of the tubes, and become indurated there in a convex form; in others the creatures have perished, but their forms or moulds remain, though obscure, yet sufficiently perfect to manifest the fact: these tubes, by exposure to the air for any length of time, have the internal or softer parts decomposed, and the stone becomes cellular. This stone burns to a fine white lime, and is very free from impurities, containing in a hundred parts—

Carbonate of lime	-	-	-	88
Magnesia	-	-	-	8
Silex	-	-	-	1
Alumine, † colored with iron	-	-	-	3
				100

Another quarry presents, likewise, unquestionable evidence of an animal origin, veins of it being composed of shattered parts of shells, and marine substances, greatly consumed and imperfect, embedded in a coarse, gray, sparry compound; an ocean deposit, not a fabrication, and consequently has more impurities in its substance than that of insect formation: it contains about

Carbonate of lime	-	-	-	73
Magnesia	-	-	-	11
Clay	-	-	-	14
Silex	-	-	-	2
				100

These two specimens so clearly prove that the original materials of their substance were derived from the deep, that no further arguments need be advanced to support this fact as to our limestone. The former is, perhaps, the mountain limestone of Werner; the latter a variety of dolomite. Our other quarries, as well as the lower strata of the above, present no such indications of animal formation, and they are probably sediment arising from a minute division of shelly bodies, now indurated by time and superincumbent pressure, and become a coarse-grained marble. Our limestone thus appearing not to be contaminated with any great portion of magnesian earth, it may be used for all agricultural purposes with advantage. Many detached blocks of limestone are found about us, having broken shelly remains, and the joints of the encrinite, greatly mutilated, embedded in them. Irregularly wandering near the lime-ridge is a vein of impure sandy soil, covering a coarse-grained siliceous stone; sand agglutinated, and colored by oxide of iron, resisting heat, and used

† I have called this alumine, stained with oxide of iron; but it seems more like vegetable or animal remains, adhering to the filter like a fine peaty deposit, and is lost in combustion.

in the construction of our lime-kilns: the laborers call it “fire-stone.”

From the Zanesville Gazette.

MANGEL WURTZEL.

We have received from Judge M'ELHINEY, of Newton township, a fine beet of the mangel wurtzel variety, weighing between 7 & 8 pounds, and measuring more than two feet in length. With the beet we received the following communication, which we take pleasure in publishing; for we are always pleased to have the views of practical men, upon subjects with which they are familiar.

MESRS. PARKE & BENNETT,

Having seen published many strange accounts of the wonderful productiveness of the mangel wurtzel, I was induced to try an experiment with them in our region of country; and through the politeness of A. A. GUTHRIE, of Putnam, I procured some seed from New York and planted about the 20th of May last. The ground on which they were planted is the high, dry and clayey ridge, immediately adjoining the east end of Uniontown, and was prepared in the following manner: first plowed, then harrowed fine, then furrowed out as close as possible in double furrow, that is, running the plow forwards and back in the same furrow, throwing the earth outwards.

I then hauled well rotted stable manure and scattered a suitable quantity in these furrows, and afterwards split the former ridges with the plow, throwing back the earth on the first furrows, so as to form a ridge on the manure. The ridges were then dressed with the hoe and shovel and the seed planted on the ridges about two inches deep and four inches apart. Soon after planting there came a very heavy cold rain, which was succeeded by cold and dry winds, which so baked the ground that the seed came up very irregularly and left at least a fifth of the ground vacant. What came up grew thriftily and looked well, till about the first of August, when the drought set so severely on them that they seemed to be at an entire stand. At this time we tried them, for table use, and found them a tolerable table beet. As I had lost all hope of any considerable yield, I let the family use and sell to the neighbors so as very much to diminish the quantity I should otherwise have had. The light rains that fell about the first of September, however, gave them a second start and they grew far beyond my expectation. I harvested them in the last of October and found many of them weighing from 5 to 7 lbs. I then measured them and found I had 60 bushels left after all the waste that had been made of them. This yield being much greater than I had expected, after encountering so many disadvantages, I was induced to measure the ground on which they grew, and found it to contain 16 square rod or one tenth of an acre. You will see that the product of this experiment was at the rate of 600 bushels to the acre, and I am well satisfied from the foregoing trial, that in a usual season and with ordinary care and culture, we may reasonably expect 1000 bushels to the acre; and they require no other culture than to keep the weeds and grass hoed and pulled out of them. If they are as good for cattle as represented by those acquainted with them, (which we have no reason to doubt,) the product of one acre would keep six or seven milch

cows a whole winter, and make them yield as much milk and butter as the best clover pasture will in summer.

MATHEW M'ELHINEY.

Uniontown Farm, Nov., 1838.

P. S. I should have remarked that on part of the ground I used lime, well mixed with the manure, at the rate of 30 or 40 bush. to the acre; and that the happy effect of lime was discernible to the last row on which it was used. I should also remark that the plants ought not to be suffered to grow nearer than 7 or 8 inches asunder, or should be thinned to that space by taking them out for early use.

M.M'E.

DURHAM CATTLE.

Among the purchasers of Durham Cattle, in Philadelphia, last week, we observe the name of GEO. BRINTON, of Chester county, who bought a cow for \$530. The price of the cows ranged from \$380 to \$540. They had been recently imported from England. The laudable ambition of Mr. B. is worthy of high encomium. No plantation in Chester county, is more calculated to cause one to envy the "farmer's independent lot," than Mr. B.'s upon the Brandy wine. Comfort smiles around—in the luxuriant soil, and in the princely house and no less princely barn. By the way, it is upon the very spot where the American army opposed the advance of the British at Chadd's ford—and a hole is pointed out in the gable end of the old house, still standing, that was made by a cannon ball. We hope his experiments in rearing Durham Cattle will be successful and lucrative.

The Durham bulls offered at the above sale were withdrawn; we understand, however, that Mr. P. MORRIS, of East Bradford obtained one, "His Grace," at private sale, for \$580.00, which he has annexed to his handsome stock of cattle.

Weschester [Pa.] Village Rec.

NATIONAL SILK GROWERS' CONVENTION.

To the Friends of the Silk Culture.

It having been determined at a meeting of the friends of the cause, held at Philadelphia on the 25th ultimo, in which the states of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware were represented, that it was important for the furtherance of the silk culture, that a National Convention be held at the city of BALTIMORE, on the second Tuesday, the 11th day of December next, it is therefore respectfully suggested, that the Silk growers, and those friendly to the introduction of this branch of industry into our country, take prompt measures to appoint delegates to represent the several sections of our union in said convention. The approaching meeting of Congress will afford the citizens of distant States an opportunity of being represented in that body by their representatives in Congress, and it is therefore submitted to the consideration of those friendly to the cause in those states to avail themselves of the opportunity which will be thus afforded of being so represented.

The spirit which now animates the American people in favor of this enterprise, seems peculiarly to call for a measure of the kind, as it is obvious that a body of practical men coming together

from the remote parts of our country, will be able by their united counsels to lay before our countrymen a vast body of important facts and suggestions, and thus enable them to proceed onward in their holy work with intelligence and zeal.

As the time allowed for the meeting of this Convention is short, it is earnestly requested of the friends of the measure, to go to work immediately and make appointments of delegates, as it is of great moment that every section of the country should be fully represented.

Persons having specimens of cocoons, raw silk, sewing silks, or articles manufactured from American raised silk, are requested to send or bring them with them. Those who may have invented reels, looms, or other implements for the preparation or manufacture of silk in any of its forms, would find it to their advantage to exhibit them at the Convention, as all such articles will command deep and profound interest from its members, and serve by familiarizing them with their respective uses and operations, to give confidence in the feasibility of fabricating silk goods, and thus confer upon the country the most lasting benefits.

Newspaper editors throughout the country are respectfully requested to insert this notice, and use their influence with their readers to secure prompt and efficient action in the premises.

SILK AGENCY,

Corner of E. and 7th streets, Washington City, D. C.

The subscriber having commenced an Agency for the purchase and sale of SILK MULBERRY TREES, and all articles connected with the growing of Silk, offers for sale the following varieties of Mulberry Trees at Baltimore prices, viz. Multicaulis, Alpine, Broussa, White Italian and Canton; also Mammoth White Silk Worm's Eggs, warranted to be of superior quality. All the recent publications on silk growing for sale, and subscriptions received for the various periodicals devoted to that subject.

no 20

J. F. CALLAN.

CHINESE MORUS MULTICAULIS, &c.

At the Linnaean Gardens, Flushing, New York.



50,000 splendid TREES of the genuine Morus Multicaulis are yet remaining for sale at moderate prices according to their size; and also Cuttings of the same. None of the Humbug kind are sold at this establishment. Also 20,000 trees of the splendid Morus Expansa which has very large leaves, greatly loved by the worm, it is very hardy, and yields silk of the first excellence. A great supply of the Moretta or Alpine Mulberry, the Canton, Dandolo, Broussa, Asiatic, Pyramidalis, Rose of Lombardy, Morus Alata, and other varieties.

Also Fruit and Ornamental TREES, Plants and Seeds of every kind, and an immense stock of Bulbous Flower Roots, just arrived from Holland.

Silk Worms Eggs of every kind at the lowest prices, and White Italian, Canton, and Moretti or Alpine Mulry Seeds in any quantity. The Morus Multicaulis Trees raised here have one-third more joints and buds than southern trees, and of course are worth 50 per cent. more for propagation; and the wood becomes as mature and perfect on the high exposed position our Nurseries occupy as at any place in the Union. Also, Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Bulbous Roots, Green House Plants, and Seeds of all kinds, for sale in large or small parcels.

Priced catalogues will be sent to every applicant, and orders per mail will be executed with as much precision and dispatch as if the purchasers were present, and will be packed so as to be sent to the remotest region with safety.

no 20 2m

WM PRINCE & SONS.

FARMERS' REPOSITORY OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND EAST-MAN'S CYLINDRICAL STRAW CUTTERS IMPROVED.

THE Subscriber informs the public that he has secured by letters patent his late and very important improvements on his Cylindrical Straw Cutter, by which improvements they are made more durable and easier kept in order. All the machinery being secured to an iron frame the shrinkage, wear and decay of wood is avoided. The feeding part of his improved machine is upon an entirely different principle from the former machine; far more durable, requiring neither skill or care to keep it in order. These machines are so constructed as to make the freight on them less than half what it cost to ship the former or wood machines, an important desideratum to purchasers living at a distance; and I now offer it to the public upon the credit of my establishment as the most perfect machine in existence for the same purpose. They are also adapted to cutting rags for paper making, and for cutting tobacco as manufactured by Tobaccoists, &c.

I also keep these machines on hand made as heretofore with my new feeding machinery attached to them; and also a general assortment of Agricultural Implements, as usual. Elliott's Horizontal Wheat Fans, and Fox & Bolland's Threshing Machines are both superior articles.

My stock of Ploughs on hand are not equalled in the city either for quality, quantity, or variety. I have a large assortment of Plough Castings at retail or by the ton, and having an Iron Foundry attached to my establishment can furnish any kind of Plough or Machine Castings on reasonable terms and at a short notice.

All repairs done with punctuality and neatness. On hand, a few Patent Lime Spreaders, Horse Powers, &c. &c.

Also just received, a fresh supply of Landreth's superior Garden Seeds. In store, superior Timothy and Orchard Grass Seed and Seed Oats. All implements in the agricultural line will be furnished by the subscriber, as good and on as reasonable terms as can be had in this city, with a liberal deduction to wholesale purchasers. Likewise will receive orders for Fruit Trees from Mr. S. Reeves' Nursery, New Jersey.

JONATHAN S. EASTMAN,

Pratt street, Baltimore,

Between Charles & Hanover sts.

feb 20

CHINESE MULBERRY TREES.

American Silk Agency, No. 5, Bank street, Philadelphia.

The subscriber having opened a permanent Agency for the purchase and sale of all articles connected with the culture and manufacture of Silk in the United States, offers for sale all the different varieties of MULBERRY TREES, suitable for raising the SILK WORM; viz: Morus Multicaulis Alpines, Broussa Multicaulis Seedlings; Morus Expansa, Multicaulis Cuttings, Improved Italian Trees, &c. Also, Cuttings from Norton's Virginia Seedlings, and Cunningham's Prince Edward GRAPES VINES. These vines produce an abundant crop of fruit, warranted not to rot or mildew and are fine for the table, and capable of yielding the finest wines.

S. C. CLEVELAND, Agent.

Those who may wish to enter into this profitable branch of national industry, will do well to call at the Agency, and see that they are well instructed in the value of the trees they purchase.

N. B. The particular attention of those engaged in the culture and manufacture of American Silk, whether of trees, Eggs, Cocoons, reeled or manufactured, is called to this agency. The Agent will give every attention to Sales, and prompt remittance of proceeds of any article sent to him. Those who may wish to purchase and enter in this valuable branch of home industry, can obtain from the agent every information, and also such articles as they may want without fear of deception.

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GENUINE BARNITZ PIGS.

The subscriber has for sale the following pigs, which are warranted genuine:

2 pair 4 months old, and

1 pair 10 weeks old.

The Barnitz hogs are distinguished for their early maturity and size, attaining upon clover pasture from 250 to 300 lbs. when 12 and 15 months old. The price of the largest size is \$15 a pair; that of the smallest 10 a pair.

Applications by letter to be post paid.

EDWARD P. ROBERTS,

Baltimore, Md.

oc 30

BALTIMORE PRODUCE MARKET.

These Prices are carefully corrected every Monday

	PER	FROM	TO
BEANS, white field,.....	bushel.	1 25	
CATTLE, on the hoof,.....	100lbs	6 50	8 90
CORN, yellow.....	bushel	81	83
White.....	"	80	81
COTTON, Virginia,.....	pound	9	11
North Carolina,.....	"	9 1/2	11
Upland,.....	"	9 1/2	11
Louisiana — Alabama.....	"	11 1/2	12
FEATHERS,.....	pound.	45	50
FLAXSEED,.....	bushel.	1 12	
FLOUR & MEAL—Best wh. wh't fam.....	barral.	10 00	10 50
Do. do. baker's.....	"	—	—
SuperHow. st. from stores.....	"	7 82	7 87
" wagon price,.....	"	7 62	7 75
City Mills, super.....	"	—	—
" extra.....	"	7 75	—
Susquehanna,.....	"	—	—
Rye,.....	"	5 50	—
Kiln-dried Meal, in hhd. hhd.	19 00	—	—
do. in bbls. bbl.	4 00	—	—
GRASS SEEDS, wholes. red Clover, bushel.	—	—	—
Kentucky blue.....	"	—	—
Timothy (herds of the north).....	"	—	—
Orchard,.....	"	2 00	2 50
Tall meadow Oat,.....	"	—	3 00
Hards, or red top,.....	"	90	1 00
HAY, in bulk,.....	ton.	12 00	16 00
HEMP, country, dew rotted,.....	pound.	6	7
" water rotted,.....	"	7	—
HOGS, on the hoof,.....	100lb.	8 50	9 00
Slaughtered,.....	"	—	—
HOPS—first sort,.....	pound.	9	—
second,.....	"	7	—
refuse,.....	"	5	—
LIME,.....	bushel.	32	33
MUSTARD SEED, Domestic, —; blk. " "	3 50	4 00	—
OATS,.....	"	37	40
PEAS, red eye,.....	bushel.	1 12	1 12
Black eye,.....	"	1 00	1 12
Lady,.....	"	—	—
PLASTER PARIS, in the stone, cargo, ton.	4 50	—	—
Ground,.....	barral.	1 50	—
PALMA CHRISTA BEAN,.....	bushel.	—	—
RAGE,.....	pound.	9	4
RYE,.....	bushel.	90	93
Susquehanna,.....	"	—	—
TOBACCO, crop, common,.....	100lbs	4 00	4 50
" brown and red,.....	"	4 00	6 00
" fine red,.....	"	8 00	10 00
" wrappery, suitable.....	"	—	—
" for segars,.....	"	10 00	20 00
" yellow and red,.....	"	8 00	10 00
" good yellow,.....	"	8 00	12 00
" fine yellow,.....	"	12 00	16 00
Seconds, as in quality,.....	"	6 00	—
" ground leaf,.....	"	5 00	8 00
Virginia,.....	"	4 50	6 00
Rappahannock,.....	"	—	—
Kentucky,.....	"	5 00	8 00
WHEAT, white,.....	bushel.	1 70	—
Red, best.....	"	1 65	1 67
Maryland.....	"	1 60	1 65
WHISKEY, 1st pf. in bbls.....	gallon.	44	45
" in hhd. do. do. do.	"	43	—
" wagon price,.....	"	—	—
WAGON FREIGHTS, to Pittsburgh, 100 lbs	2 25	—	—
To Wheeling,.....	"	2 50	—
WOOL, Prime & Saxon Fleeces,.....	pound.	50 to 55	—
Full Merino,.....	"	45 50	—
Three fourths Merino,.....	"	40 45	—
One half do.....	"	35 40	—
Common & one fourth Meri.	"	35 40	—
Pulled,.....	"	30 33	—
POTATOES, 60 to 70 cts. a bushel.	—	—	—

A HALF DURHAM COW FOR SALE.

The subscriber has for sale a beautiful fashionable roan half Durham Cow. She is fresh in milk and only 4 years old. Her price is \$75. Applications, post-paid, to be made to
ED. F. ROBERTS.
 Who has also for sale several full bred Devons, males and females.
 os 2 4t

BALTIMORE PROVISION MARKET.

	PER.	FROM.	TO.
APPLES,.....	barrel.	—	—
BACON, hams, new, Balt. cured.....	pound.	16	17
Shoulders,.....	"	14 1/2	15
Middlings,.....	"	14 1/2	15
Assorted, country,.....	"	14	15
BUTTER, printed, in lbs. & half lbs.	"	31	37 1/2
Roll,.....	"	25	31 1/2
CIDER,.....	barrel.	1 75	2 00
CALVES, three to six weeks old.....	each.	5 00	6 00
COWS, new milch,.....	"	25 00	40 00
Dry,.....	"	12 00	15 00
CORN MEAL, for family use,.....	100lbs.	1 75	—
CHOP RYE,.....	"	1 50	1 60
EGGS,.....	dozen.	12 1/2	—
FISH, Shad, No. 1, Susquehanna, barrel.	9 75	10 00	—
No. 2,.....	9 50	—	—
Herrings, salted, No. 1,.....	5 75	—	—
Mackerel, No. 1, ——— No. 2.....	12 50	—	—
No. 3,.....	—	7 25	—
Cod, salted,.....	cwt.	3 25	3 37
LARD,.....	bound.	14	15

BANK NOTE TABLE.

Corrected for the Farmer & Gardener, by Samuel Winchester, Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 94, corner of Baltimore and North streets.

	U. S. Bank,.....	VIRGINIA.
Branch at Baltimore,.....	par	Farmers Bank of Virgi. par
Other Branches,.....	do	Bank of Virginia,..... do
MARYLAND.		Branch at Fredericksburg, do
Banks in Baltimore,.....	par	Petersburg,..... do
Hagerstown,.....	o	Norfolk,..... do
Frederick,.....	do	Winchester,..... do
Westminster,.....	do	Lynchburg,..... do
Farmers' Bank of Mary'd, do	do	Danville,..... do
Do. payable at Easton,.....	do	Bank of Valley, Winch. par
Salisbury,..... 1 per ct. dis.	par	Branch at Romney,..... par
Cumberland,.....	par	Do. Charlestown, par
Millington,.....	do	Do. Leesburg,..... par
DISTRICT.		Wheeling Banks,..... 24
Washington,.....	do	Ohio Banks, generally 3
Georgetown,.....	do	New Jersey Bankgen. 3
Alexandria,.....	do	New York City,..... par
PENNSYLVANIA.		New York State,..... do 1/2
Philadelphia,.....	par	Massachusetts,..... 1 1/2
Chambersburg,.....	do	Connecticut,..... 1 1/2
Gettysburg,.....	do	New Hampshire,..... 1 1/2
Pittsburg,.....	2 1/2	Maine,..... 1 1/2
York,.....	do	Rhode Island,..... 1 1/2
Other Pennsylvania Bks. 2	do	North Carolina,..... 3 1/2
Delaware (under \$5)..... 4	do	South Carolina,..... 4 1/2
Do. (over 5)..... 1 1/2	do	Georgia,..... 5 1/2
Michigan Banks,..... 10	do	New Orleans,..... 7 1/2
Canadian do..... 10	do	

SPLENDID BLOODED STOCK FOR SALE.

The proprietor of Covington farm will dispose of the following fine bulls on reasonable terms, viz.
 One bull two and a half years old
 One do. six months old.

of the improved Durham short horn breed; the dam of the first was got by the celebrated bull Bolivar; for size, form and beauty they are not surpassed by any animal in the state.

Three Devon Bulls, one of which is seven years old next spring, and the largest Devon in the State. The Devons are from the stock of the late Wm. Patterson, and of undoubted purity.

Two half Devon bulls.
 Two bulls half improved Durham short horn, and half Devon.

One splendid bull, a cross of the Bakewell, Alderney and Devon.

One bull, half Alderney and half Holstein.

These fine animals may be seen at Covington farm, near Petersville, Frederick county, Md. on application to James L. Hawkins, Baltimore, or to

se 11 f FREDERICK EBERT, Manager.

SPRING CLOVER SEED,

Just received and for sale, by
R. SINCLAIR, Jr. & CO.

oct. 16

FOR SALE,

A valuable FARM of primo soil, on the Western Run in Baltimore county, about two miles north west of the 14th mile stone of the Baltimore and York turnpike road, and at the same distance from the depot of the Baltimore and Susquehanna rail road, at Cockeys tavern, in a rich, highly cultivated and healthy tract of country.

This farm contains from 260 to 270 acres, having a full proportion in wood, much of which is building timber, peculiarly valuable in that neighborhood; is in the best state of cultivation; a considerable part in productive timothy meadow, and the residue of the arable land, not in grain, is well set in clover, the whole under good fencing, laid off into convenient fields, each of which is well watered. The farm has a large quarry of excellent building stone. There are on the premises an apple orchard of select fruit trees, which seldom fail to bear abundantly; a valuable mill seat on the Western Run, with a race already dug. There is no location in the county more favorable for a grist mill, having the advantage of a rich and thickly settled neighborhood, and a good public road leading thence to the turnpike road. Buildings substantial and convenient, being a STONE DWELLING, and kitchen of two stories; a large stone barn, with cedar roof and extensive stabling below; large hay house and stable for cattle; stone milk house near the dwelling, with a spring of fine never failing water, with other out-houses. On the country road near the mill is a good house and shop for a mechanic, on rent to a good tenant. It is well known the lands on the Western Run are in every respect equal, if not superior to any in the county. Adjoining or near are the lands of Col. R. Bosley, Daniel Bosley, T. os. Matthews and others. The water power, with about 20 acres of land, is so situated that they may be detached and sold separately, without injury to the rest of the farm for agricultural purposes. Terms of sale will be liberal. Apply to

NATHANIEL CHILDS,

on the premises, or to

WILLIAM J. WARD,

oc 23 tf Fayette, near Calvert st. Baltimore.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Try the New Agricultural Establishment in

Grant-street, next door to Dinsmore and Kyles

Every article warranted to be first rate. The subscribers, grateful for past favors, take this early opportunity of returning their thanks to their customers and the public in general and beg leave to inform them that they are now provided with a very extensive stock of new manufactured AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, suitable to meet the call of Farmers, Gardeners, Merchants, Captains of vessels, and others, viz: 1000 Ploughs, assorted sizes, from \$4 to \$15 each, comprising of the common Bar Shear, Winand's Self Sharpener; Wood & Freeborn's patent, all sizes, "Davis," "Sinclair & Moore's" improved Hill Side Ploughs, highly esteemed for turning the furrow down hill, with wrought or cast shears; Wheat Fans, of various sizes and patterns, from \$15 to \$50 each, warranted to separate the chaff from the wheat; Corn Shellers, from \$12 to \$20; Cutting Boxes, from \$7 to \$50 each; Corn and Tobacco Cultivators, large and small; Expanding do., Wheat Cradles warranted to have fingers of the natural growth, and Grass Scythes, &c. &c.; Castings, of all descriptions and patterns, by the lb. or ton, to suit customers, allowing a liberal discount to merchants buying to sell again, all of which will be furnished on the most pleasing terms and every article warranted to be of the best quality, in proportion to the cost price. All orders by mail or otherwise shall be duly attended to with the greatest despatch. We would particularly call the attention of Country Merchants and others, wishing to purchase agricultural implements to sell again, to the fact, that we will furnish them with articles on better terms than they can be supplied at any other establishment in the city. Our assortment is complete and as varied as that of the most extensive concern in Baltimore.

We have also connected in its operations with the above branch of business a complete assortment of SEEDS AND GARDEN SEEDS, kept by Thomas Deane, the Garden and Farm Tools, of various sorts and of the choicest collection, which will enable our customers to have filled entire all orders in the Agricultural and Gardening Departments. mh 26 JOHN T. DURLING

